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Qadhafi Meets Fahd, Hussein For Talks on PLO, Lebanon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMMAN — Muammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, held talks Friday with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Jordan's King Hussein in apparent attempts to restore unity among Arab leaders. Saudi and Jordanian press agencies reported.

Colonel Qadhafi has often criticized both of the conservative monarchs in the past.

The Saudi Press Agency said Colonel Qadhafi and King Fahd discussed Arab disagreements over the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement, and the split within the Palestine Liberation Organization. Jordanian sources indicated that the Libyan leader discussed the same subjects here in his unannounced meeting with King Hussein.

The visit here was expected to center on "removing obstacles to Arab solidarity," sources in Am-

man told The Associated Press. The Libyan leader is a radical socialist whose politics contrast sharply to those of the pro-American regimes in Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

But Colonel Qadhafi left Saudi Arabia, sources in Jeddah said that he had expressed a willingness to try to mediate long-standing differences between King Hussein and the Syrian regime of Hafez al-Assad.

Colonel Qadhafi flew directly from Jeddah to Amman for his discussions with Hussein, the Jordanian press agency reported.

The Libyan ruler last visited Saudi Arabia in 1980, and was last in Jordan the year before. He has criticized the leaders of both countries for their willingness to explore a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli crisis. Libya and Saudi Arabia also have clashed over oil-pric-

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United Press International
Among the losers in the election were the Labor candidate Tony Benn, above, with his wife, Caroline, in the Bristol constituency he had represented for 33 years, and Shirley Williams, top left, and William Rodgers, of the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance.

Morocco Refuses to Meet Polisario But Backs New OAU Call for Truce

United Press International

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Morocco refused Friday to hold direct talks with the Polisario Front, but reaffirmed support for a cease-fire and a referendum on Western Saharan independence.

The deputy secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, Peter Onu, said the organization had persuaded Morocco to renew its approval of an OAU call in February 1982 for a cease-fire and an independence vote.

But Morocco, which accepted the proposal in debate Friday at the OAU's 19th summit here, balked at direct talks with the Polisario. Morocco and the Polisario are fighting over control of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony bordering Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria.

The summit, the OAU's first in two years, opened Wednesday. The Western Sahara issue nearly caused the summit to collapse, as it did last July in Tripoli, Libya. But the guerrillas agreed to stay away from the conference in exchange for a debate of the issue.

Another OAU summit failed to convene in November, when moderate countries stayed away to protest Libya's intervention in Chad.

Speaking at a news conference,

Mr. Onu said Friday that a special session had been scheduled for later in the day so heads of state could

consider a final draft resolution on the Western Sahara. He gave no details on what the resolution might contain.

Mr. Onu said that the OAU remained divided, despite the Moroccan support for a cease-and a referendum on Western Saharan independence.

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NATO Ministers Reaffirm Intent To Carry Out Missile Deployment

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — Foreign ministers of the Atlantic alliance, meeting for the last time before NATO's possible deployment of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, asserted again Friday that the weapons would be put into the more than 350 Soviet SS-20s, each with three warheads, that are largely aimed at European targets.

In addition to the missiles, the meeting here, the first held by the so-called Atlantic Council of foreign ministers in Paris since France left NATO's integrated military command in 1966, also touched on East-West trade matters and the involvement of alliance members in security roles outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's geographic area.

The discussions about the two subjects slowed completion of the communiqué, and afterward, at separate news conferences, Mr. Shultz and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson of France each offered interpretations of the statements, maintaining that their point of view had dominated.

Alliance experts had been asked at the last ministerial session in December to make a study of the security implications of alliance members' trade with the Russians. In the communiqué issued here, described by Mr. Cheysson as a victory for European moderation, there was, in fact, some slight toughening of the alliance's language.

In a preamble to the communiqué on Friday's meeting, the foreign ministers said they hoped a verifiable agreement providing for U.S. and Soviet equality in intermediate-range missiles could be achieved at the current talks in Geneva. They added, however: "If concrete results through negotiations cannot be reached, deployment as planned will begin."

"At this point," Secretary of State George P. Shultz told reporters, "there's absolutely no question about it."

Beyond the verbal repetition of Western resolve, some U.S. and European officials now believe that the Soviet Union has started to realize that it is failing to block or delay the deployment through threats and pressure on West European public opinion. The officials are not certain if serious negotiations will quickly develop in Geneva, but they consider particularly after the election this year of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl in West Germany, two of the main deployment countries, that the

Russians have begun to reckon with the reality of the missiles.

The NATO program calls for the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe starting at the end of the year. These missiles are meant to counter the more than 350 Soviet SS-20s, each with three warheads, that are largely aimed at European targets.

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Financial markets shrugged off the news as nothing more than expected, and the pound slipped on European exchanges.

The Soviet press agency Tass contended that with quoting Michael Foot, the Labor Party leader, as saying the result was a tragedy for Britain.

Conservative leaders throughout the world welcomed the Thatcher landslide and European Socialists said the Labor Party had only itself to blame for the scale of its defeat.

Western diplomats in Moscow said that although Soviet officials had appeared reconciled to the prospect of a Conservative victory

Mr. Cheysson said his country supported the communiqué's preamble but did not feel itself joined to a specific statement in the body of the document on deployment and the status of U.S. negotiations with the Russians.

In the article of the declaration referred to by Mr. Cheysson, the allies said that the "Soviet Union is resisting achievement of an equitable negotiated solution" and ignoring the concerns of the countries threatened by its SS-20s.

Reiterating its plans to deploy if no concrete results are forthcoming, the member countries said "they fully support the efforts of the United States, in close consultation with them, to achieve progress at Geneva."

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from France's Socialist government. But French sources said that compromise on issues such as the British budget contribution might be easier because Mrs. Thatcher could now approach the issue without feeling the need to take a tough stand to satisfy electoral requirements.

A senior official of West Germany's opposition Social Democratic Party, which lost the election in March to Mr. Kohl, said: "Labor did not exactly offer a convincing alternative or a picture of unity and strength. This was a defeat for Labor rather than a victory for Thatcher."

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha of South Africa sent a message of congratulations to Mrs. Thatcher. Diplomatic sources said South Africa had feared that a Socialist Party victory would have brought a downgrading of diplomatic ties.

In Japan, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said he accorded "high praise to Mrs. Thatcher's strenuous efforts," adding that the British people had not been satisfied with socialism.

There was no official reaction

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

FINLAND INVITATION ACCEPTED — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, was helped by aides as he left the Kremlin to bid farewell to President Mauno Koivisto of Finland. The news agency Tass said Friday that Mr. Andropov had accepted Mr. Koivisto's invitation to Finland. Behind the Soviet leader were Foreign Minister Andrei A. Grushko, left, and Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov.

Street Theater Brings Social Awareness to Delhi Slums

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The disjointed look on the hundreds of young faces bespeaks a life with too little food and too much time to think about it. But the vacuous stares gave way to wide-eyed anticipation as the children sat fidgeting on a dusty lot in a squalid residential colony, waiting for the show to start.

Most of their parents were working so frail little girls of 6 showed up carrying their infant brothers or sisters. Fearlessly, they jostled big boys for a place to sit.

A murmur of excitement rippled through the crowd when a dozen brightly costumed mimes, their faces white with greasepaint, arrived and began their routine. A dwarf's antics brought shrieks of laughter, and the children's laughter brought sardonic smiles to the weathered faces of a few old men standing nearby.

It was street theater time in New Delhi, an hour of gaiety and silliness in an otherwise drab day in

the waives of narrow mud alleys and tin-roofed huts.

But the slapstick comedy played before the children held an underlying message, intended to cause conflict in their minds and a disturbing awareness that their lives were all wrong.

Alok Roy, founder and director of the Theater of the Oppressed, called it an "awakening" to the inequities and outrages of slum life. A former art student, Mr. Roy, 43, has been producing street theater here since 1967.

"We think talking about Gandhism, socialism, social revolution or whatever is totally useless unless a person is conscious of the problems he faces in everyday life," he said. "The sad fact is that most of these people haven't even identified their problems."

Street theater has long been an institution in India, a country where poverty seems to go hand in hand with an insatiable appetite for escapism.

There are a dozen street theater companies in New Delhi, and the

art form is burgeoning elsewhere in the country. Some of them, like one Marxist group here, are blatantly political, and others, like the groups formed by feminist organizations, concentrate on narrow issues such as dowry or the alarming increase in murders of slum dwellers whose families fail to meet extortionist demands for cash or property.

The Theater of the Oppressed, however, claims to be aligned with no political movement, and is the only theater company that produces street pantomime on a broad range of social problems.

Its 23 scripts deal with issues that include discrimination against Untouchables, corruption among public officials, the dangers of malnutrition, and exploitation by black-market merchants. The skits are written to arouse a sense of social indignation in children, to summon reaction from people who have become so inured to poverty that they have accepted it as a way of life.

Mr. Roy's street theater group, which is supported by the World Council of Churches and other international groups, puts on 300 performances a year in 20 New Delhi slum colonies. Its mimics are young people without previous acting experience who are drawn from the resettlement colonies.

Mr. Roy said the children in his audience take their troubling new ideas home to their parents. "It creates conflict in their minds, and that conflict may be unpleasant," he added. "But it is the first step toward change. They have to translate the conflict into action and insist on a change in their everyday lives."

In one recent performance, a skit illustrated the hardships of a mother of seven children. When the narrator asked the young audience how many children would be better for the family, the young ones cried, "Two, two!"

Although the theater receives some financial aid from a family planning department of the Indian government, officials have treated

it warily. Police have harassed performers from time to time, contending that the audiences constitute unlawful assemblies. To this, Mr. Roy said he responds: "Ask the people. If they object, I will stop."

"The government doesn't deny that the problems exist," he added. "But they don't like the effectiveness of the programs and the response we get." Several slum colonies have formed social-action organizations on the basis of grievances portrayed in the pantomimes, he said.

Considering that Mr. Roy is a Brahmin who lives in the fashionable Vasant Vihar neighborhood of New Delhi, his slum-oriented street theater is all the more remarkable.

"The Americans think I am a CIA agent, because I get money from America," he said, "and the Americans think I am a KGB agent because we are talking about social revolution. But the fact is, I have no truck with either side, and they can both go to hell. I'm talking with the people."



Petra Kelly listening in the Bundestag Thursday to Helmut Kohl's missiles speech. Her scarf reads: "Now is the time for a straight NO to weapons of mass destruction."

U.S., Angola Reported To Near Pullout Pact

By Geoffrey Atkins
Reuters

BONN — The United States and Angola have reached a substantial measure of agreement on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola that could soon lead to elections in the neighboring disputed territory of South-West Africa (Namibia), West German diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said the talks had reached a highly sensitive level and have had to face two severe tests recently. These were the UN Security Council debate on Namibia, which was opposed by Angola, and the visit to Moscow by the Angolan president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr. dos Santos heads the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angolans, which is backed by Moscow. Cuban troops, whose numbers are widely estimated at 18,000-25,000, first went to Angola in 1975 to help in the country's struggle for independence from Portugal.

The West German sources said that once Cuban troops left Angola, South Africa would withdraw from Namibia, United Press International reported.

Speaking to journalists after talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that he had established new contact with South Africa and other African states in a bid to give life to UN resolutions seeking progress on the issue, UPI reported. More negotiations would follow, Mr. Perez de Cuellar was quoted as saying.

Moslems Win Campaigns of 2 Women Illustrate A Majority In Kashmir

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Kashmir's National Conference Party, which has ruled the disputed mountain territory for the past eight years, secured Friday a majority of the 76 seats in the state assembly.

The sources added that the talks had reached such a delicate stage that the United States was providing the barest information, even to its allies in the Namibian contact group set up by the United Nations. Britain, Canada, France and West Germany are the other members.

Fears that the contact group was falling apart, with France threatening to quit and the United States showing little interest, have now been dispelled, the sources said.

Jo Boni, Mr. Perez de Cuellar said that he had begun a new round of intensive negotiations on Namibia, United Press International reported.

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to put her on their lists and thus use her effective campaigning for their tickets.

Miss Barzini, on the other hand, is a political newcomer who wants very much to serve in Parliament. She is campaigning to get personal-preference votes, which voters can write in rather than voting for an entire slate, and thus place higher in the counting than the eighth — and losing — slot on the Liberal Party list to which she has been assigned by the Milan-Pavia party leadership.

"Many of us feel we all have resigned from the affairs of our country and left them to professional politicians, many of whom have no experience of the professional world outside," the 40-year-old Miss Barzini said in her Milan campaign office. She is chief editor of the Italian edition of Reader's Digest.

To enhance her chances, Miss Barzini, daughter of Luigi Barzini, the author, is drawing on her long American experience — she lived in the United States for 12 years — to personalize her campaign. She is arranging television and radio appearances on Milan's private stations, because the established party leadership will fill the spots accorded to the Liberals on the state networks. With young supporters, she has made a film short to be shown in movie houses.

Miss Barzini has organized a troupe of teenagers to distribute her campaign leaflets. Mainly children of friends, they pedal around Milan on bicycles flying a campaign flag of orange and white with her name and her number on the list, which can be written in as a preference by those who cannot remember the name. The teen-age brigade wears similarly inscribed T-shirts.

She has also engaged a group of miners who will act out, in ways not described, the candidate's

name and number and the name of the Liberal Party. "The old-time politicians have to retire," the candidate said determinedly.

Miss Castellina's fight is for renewal, as well, but not to make room for a new generation of politicians. Her place is assured. Since the early 1960s, she has been a campaigner for the renewal of the Communist Party, which with 30 percent of the vote has never shared in executive power on the national level.

Miss Castellina and the breakaway group that have gathered around her want the Communist Party to make itself fully independent of the Soviet Union. Along with the Proletarian Unity Party and two publications that she brought into being and edited, a daily called *Il Manifesto* and the weekly *Pace e Guerra*, Miss Castellina wants the party to become what she considers a true Communist Party.

International issues are the core of Miss Castellina's interest and campaign themes. Nuclear disarmament is her principal cause.

The unions had 6,000 policemen who would march again in Paris next Thursday to protest Socialist government policies on crime and public safety and the dismissal of two union leaders from the forces over last week's demonstration. The heads of the Paris and national police forces were also removed as a result.

U.S. Missiles Spill in W. Germany

SCHWEINFURT, West Germany (AP) — A U.S. Army truck carrying three Hawk missiles flipped over Friday in an accident on a West German highway, injuring two soldiers, the authorities said.

The authorities said there was no fire or explosion following the accident. The rockets were "conventional ground-to-air" weapons, said Major John Ross, spokesman for the U.S. Army in Europe. "They are not nuclear," he said.

A police spokesman said the accident occurred when an automobile towing a trailer tried to pass an army convoy. The trailer suddenly lost a tire and the automobile ran into the missile transport, the spokesman said. The truck then skidded across two lanes, overturned and three missiles fell off.

New Paris Police March Banned

PARIS (Reuters) — French police unions were told Friday by the new Paris police chief, Guy Fouquier, that a new street demonstration they planned for next week has been banned, a spokesman for the unions said.

But he said a meeting planned for next Thursday evening would be allowed to take place. The demonstration was called in defiance of a warning from President François Mitterrand that he considered last week's protest by 2,000 rightist police in Paris as sedition.

The unions had said 6,000 policemen would march again in Paris next Thursday to protest Socialist government policies on crime and public safety and the dismissal of two union leaders from the forces over last week's demonstration. The heads of the Paris and national police forces were also removed as a result.

For the Record

BANGKOK (Reuters) — James G. (Bo) Gritz, the former U.S. Green Beret commando who led three forays into Laos seeking American prisoners of war he believes are still there, left Thailand Thursday night after a month in hiding.

TOKYO (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Friday appointed Sosuke Uno as minister of international trade and industry to replace Sadanori Yamana, who resigned because of ill health, the government said.

Qadhafi Meets Leaders Of Saudi Arabia, Jordan

(Continued from Page 1)

Qadhafi had promised, during separate visits to North Yemen, to halt their war of words.

In Beirut, the leftist magazine Ash-Shirah published an interview in which Abu Musa, a leader of the Fatah action, said that the revolution was not aimed at overthrowing Mr. Arafat, but at "correcting" his moderate policies.

"We do not advocate the overthrow of individuals, but against policies contradicting the PLO's national charter," Abu Musa said, when asked why he still has Mr. Arafat's picture hanging in his office. The magazine did not say where the interview was conducted.

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In Bonn, Pessimism Among Pacifists

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — As the likelihood grows that new U.S. medium-range missiles will be stationed in West Germany late this year, the loose coalition of church and political groups that calls itself "the peace movement" is showing signs of confusion, disorientation and even resignation over its failure to halt the deployment.

With no big demonstrations planned until autumn, activists are concerned that they have run out of time to affect the decisions of the West German and U.S. governments on the missile issue.

But anti-nuclear militants and officials alike predict here that, sharpened by desperation, demonstrations later this year could turn violent.

The despondency within the anti-missile coalition has been accentuated by the triumph of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative Christian Democrats in elections in March, disarray within the leftist Greens coalition and signs of U.S. flexibility on arms control.

Activists acknowledge that the slim possibility of a U.S.-Soviet accord at Geneva on intermediate-

range missiles has hindered their capacity for mobilizing protest.

"I'm pretty pessimistic about the chances of stopping deployment," Petra Kelly, one of the Greens' deputies in the Bundestag, said in an interview. "People say they're going to stop them, but I keep saying, 'No, they're coming.' There will probably be a big frustration because there isn't any strategy."

The overriding issue of preventing deployment has almost been forgotten," said Miss Kelly, noting that activists were embroiled in other causes, such as preventing women from being drafted into the army or protesting U.S. policies in Nicaragua.

One recent night, she said, the party's parliamentary group was kept up until 11 P.M. fearing the complaints of homosexual members who felt they were being repressed.

On the missile issue, a defensive note was sounded in the current issue of *Medianus*, a guide to seminars, demonstrations and training sessions for non-violent actions.

Alfred Mechtersheimer, a former army colonel who edits the bulletin,

But Mr. Mechtersheimer continued, should the missiles be positioned, "Teach Pershing-2 will strengthen the peace movement's resistance and drive the price of rearmament even higher."

In a telephone interview, Mr. Mechtersheimer outlined the movement's planned activities for the fall, which include a blockade of a U.S. Pershing missile site at Swabisch-Gmünd and several large demonstrations Oct. 22, including one in Bonn.

If the non-violent protest accomplishes nothing," acknowledged Mr. Mechtersheimer, who advocates non-violent civil disobedience, "then it is possible that there will be a rapid strengthening of the violent wing."

A senior West German official who thinks deployment is likely concurred with Mr. Mechtersheimer's analysis, and noted with alarm that proponents of violent actions openly argued their case at a recent "peace workshop" in Frankfurt.

"We are not sure we will have the same calm in the autumn as now," the official said. "We could see spectacular and perhaps explosive events that may quickly lead to a broad mobilization of people."

Since the March election, several opinion polls have suggested a shrinking constituency for demonstrations. "I think there is a minority," said Klaus Liepelt, the head of the Ifas polling group, "and a very large majority that couldn't care less. This sort of active minority has always been there. The question is whether they will be able to mobilize other people."

One variable is the final stance of the opposition Social Democratic Party, which has been drifting toward open rejection of deployment. But its decision will not be formalized until a party congress in Bad Godesberg on Nov. 2 — rather late to affect the deployment of the first nine Pershing-2 missiles, which are scheduled to be operational on Dec. 15 if there is no Geneva accord.

Another uncertainty is how the Soviet Union's diplomatic and military response may influence the anti-missile movement. Gert Bastian, a former general and now a Green deputy, said that the "clever" Soviet answer to deployment would be to walk out of the Geneva talks but to hold back from retaliatory military moves.

WORLD BRIEFS

French University Reform Passed

PARIS (AP) — The French National Assembly passed a bill Friday night that would reform the university system but which has provoked widespread student demonstrations.

The bill was approved on a 325-160-vote after 17 days of debate in which 2,204 amendments were introduced and largely defeated. The upper house, the Senate, is to consider the measure in October.

Students have contended that the bill robs universities of their independence by linking higher education to the state of the economy. The government says the bill is needed to make the university system more competitive, reduce overcrowding and protect certain fields from being flooded with job seekers.

6 Newsmen Denied Visas by Poland

NEW YORK (AP) — Six correspondents from Western news media have been denied visas to cover the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, which begins Thursday. None of the six received an explanation from Polish authorities.

Two of the correspondents were from United Press International, two from the British Broadcasting Corp. and one each from The Associated Press and Newsweek magazine. In protest, the BBC is withdrawing the television crews it had assigned to cover the pope's weekend visit.

A Newsweek spokesman said Thursday that the magazine was appealing the decision to the Polish government. Newsweek had planned to send Andrew Nagorski, its Rome bureau chief, but will send other reporters instead, as will AP and UPI. Last summer Mr. Nagorski was expelled from Moscow, where he also represented Newsweek, on charges that included posing as a Soviet journalist. He denied the allegations.

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U.S

Stone, New U.S. Envoy, Gets a Cool Welcome On Arrival in Managua

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Richard B. Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy to Central America, received a cool reception here Friday upon arriving from Honduras for talks with Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders.

Only Saul Arana, head of the Foreign Ministry's North American section, was on hand to greet the U.S. envoy. According to diplomatic protocol, Mr. Stone should have been met by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann.

"You are on our soil to hold conversations in these difficult moments Central America is living through," Mr. Arana said.

Speaking in Spanish, Mr. Stone responded, "We hope to succeed with these talks, which will be profoundly important for the achievement of peace in Central America."

Mr. Stone left immediately for the U.S. Embassy for a briefing from Ambassador Anthony Quatinon before holding direct talks with Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann and other Nicaraguan leaders.

Afet meeting Thursday with Honduran officials in Tegucigalpa, Mr. Stone praised Honduran democracy but criticized the leftist government in Nicaragua, where he said power "is in a few hands."

His visit to Nicaragua comes four days after three U.S. diplomats were expelled from Managua for allegedly plotting to poison Mr. d'Escoto Brockmann.

The Reagan administration denied the charges and retaliated by closing six Nicaraguan consulates and expelling 21 consular officials. One of the 21, the former Nicaraguan consul in New Orleans, has requested political asylum.

Nicaragua Runs Unorthodox U.S. Embassy

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By the standards of diplomacy, Nicaragua's new ambassador to the United States had barely unpacked his bags when he was summoned to the State Department on Tuesday and told that the Reagan administration was ordering the expulsion of 21 Nicaraguan consular officials and the closing of all six Nicaraguan consulates.

The expulsions, which did not include anyone at the embassy in Washington, were in retaliation for the ejection of three U.S. diplomats from Nicaragua on Monday. They were accused by Nicaragua of engaging in subversive activities.

The Nicaraguan ambassador, Dr. Antonio Jarquin Toledo, arrived in Washington less than a month ago and has yet to submit his credentials to President Ronald Reagan. According to protocol, foreign ambassadors cannot formally assume their posts until their credentials have been presented.

In Dr. Jarquin's case, the breach of diplomatic code was the least of his problems.

A month ago, he was a practicing gynecologist in Managua. Then, with only a smattering of international experience — he briefly handled liaison between the Sandinist government and Socialist parties in Europe — Dr. Jarquin was selected to become Nicaragua's fifth ambassador to Washington since 1979.

On Thursday, the Foreign Ministry here issued a communiqué condemning the U.S. response. "This new act of hostility forms part of the Reagan administration's policy of destabilization," it said.

Mr. Stone had been invited to Nicaragua before the recent expulsions. His visit is part of a 10-nation trip that began June 2, his first tour since being named special envoy on April 28. He is expected to travel Saturday to Guatemala.

"We are on our soil to hold conversations in these difficult moments Central America is living through," Mr. Arana said.

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Lack of diplomatic experience is the rule at the Nicaraguan Embassy. Not one member of the staff ever served abroad before being assigned to Washington, according to the embassy's spokesman, Angel Sabulos. Familiarity with English, she said, is the reason most were selected.

Nicaragua's established diplomatic corps was replaced along with the rest of the government in 1979, when the Sandinists seized power by overthrowing Anastasio Somoza, the longtime strongman of Nicaragua. One of the men to fall with Somoza was the dean of foreign diplomats in Washington, Ambassador Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, who represented his country for 35 years.

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Honduran Says Pentagon to Ask Aid Increase

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The commander of the Honduran armed forces said Thursday that senior Defense Department officials had agreed to ask Congress for a large increase in U.S. military assistance to his country over the next several years.

A senior civilian official in the Defense Department later confirmed that the administration expects to request additional aid later this year, but said no final decisions had been made about the amount or type of assistance.

The U.S. Army chief of staff, General Edward C. Meyer, said the joint Chiefs of Staff had discussed the possibility of building as many as six airfields in Honduras to aid the movement of Honduran troops and supplies used to intercept arms

shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The overall Honduran military leader, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, who is in Washington for four days of meetings with administration officials and congressional leaders, said in an interview that \$400 million in military aid over three years would be the minimum amount necessary to meet the security needs of Honduras.

The administration has asked Congress for \$37.3 million in security assistance for the current fiscal year and \$41 million for the next fiscal year.

General Alvarez, warning that Nicaragua is engaged in a major arms buildup with Soviet and Cuban help, said Honduras needed an array of new weapons "to be able to defend ourselves."

"Honduras has many security needs," he said. "Old equipment

must be replaced, other systems must be completed. We do not seek to enter an arms race, but we need certain equipment to have the guarantee to defend our country."

Specifically, General Alvarez said that the Honduran military needed transport and combat aircraft, artillery, anti-tank weapons and an improved air defense system.

The United States has increasingly looked to Honduras in recent years to serve as a base for U.S. military and intelligence activities in Central America. General Alvarez and the Honduran government, which is headed by a civilian president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, have become key allies in the Reagan administration's efforts to thwart expansion of Soviet and Cuban influence in Central America.

The Honduran government agreed last month to permit the

United States to send more than 100 additional military advisers to Honduras, tripling the current number, and to open a training base there for Salvadoran and Honduran soldiers.

The Honduran military, according to administration officials, has also been Washington's close partner in the training, arming and directing of Nicaraguan rebels who have received covert U.S. aid.

General Meyer told reporters that the construction of up to six airfields in Honduras would give the Honduran military greater mobility in its efforts to block the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

A Pentagon spokesman, Henry E. Catto Jr., said later that there were no plans for the United States to build such fields, but left open the possibility that such plans might evolve.

He said economic assistance "is very critical because guerrilla war is based on the legitimate concern of the people."

Computer Executive Dies in U.S. Car Crash

By Isadore Baumash
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The president of a successful new computer company died Wednesday afternoon in a car crash in California's Silicon Valley, hours after his company had made him a millionaire by selling its stock to the public for the first time.

Dennis R. Barnhart, 40, president and chief executive officer of Eagle Computer Inc., with a companion, was driving home to his wife and three children when he lost control of his red Ferrari a block from company headquarters in Los Gatos.

The car tore through 20 feet of metal guard rail and crashed into the bottom of a ravine.

Mr. Barnhart was dead on arrival at Los Gatos General Hospital. His companion, Sheldon R. Caughey, 40, president of the Pacific States Yacht Co., was critically injured.

The accident immediately raised questions about the future of the company, considered one of the most promising smaller producers of desktop computers for home and office use. Largely because of Mr. Barnhart's management skills,

the company's sales have doubled every quarter since it was incorporated in May 1982.

Word of the accident shattered the jubilant mood in Eagle's crisp, modern headquarters. The concentration of such companies in the area have won it the nickname Silicon Valley, a reference to the silicon chips used in computers.

The 2.75-million shares offered on the over-the-counter market at \$13 each were snapped up within hours, rising in value to \$17 and closing at \$15.50. In its first day of trading Wednesday, the company had made \$37 million, putting the value of Mr. Barnhart's 592,000 shares at \$9 million. Trading in the stock was halted Thursday after the news of Mr. Barnhart's death.

On Thursday, Eagle carried out a contingency plan that it had prepared in case of the loss of a senior manager, according to a company spokesman.

Ronald N. Mickwee, 37, executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Syntek Inc., a semiconductor producer and subsidiary of Honeywell Inc. Five months after joining Eagle, Mr. Barnhart was named president. A spokesman for

Charles Kappelman, the chairman and founder, said after a meeting Thursday, Mr. Barnhart, of Everett, Washington, came to Eagle in November 1981 at Mr. Kappelman's invitation to be vice president for marketing. He had been vice president for Syntek Inc., a semiconductor producer and subsidiary of Honeywell Inc. Five months after joining Eagle, Mr. Barnhart was named president.

In the past year, Mr. Liao had helped Beijing's efforts to regain control of the British colony. A 99-year lease on the port city expires in 1997 and China intends to exert its sovereignty.

Mr. Liao, a former associate of Chou En-lai, also was active in trying to reunify Taiwan with the

National Commission on Excellence in Education Hopkins, Minnesota



Appearing in a hot gym in Minneapolis, President Reagan and others remove their coats before discussing education.

Reagan Insists He Hasn't Cut School Funds

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

MINNEAPOLIS — President Ronald Reagan, engaged in what he termed "a little self-defense" against his critics, said Thursday that his administration has not cut the federal education budget and that "each budget is still bigger than the last one."

Appearing in the gymnasium of a high school that was closed last year partly because of budget cuts, Mr. Reagan told a regional panel of the Commission on Excellence in Education that the federal education budget was bigger than the national defense budget. The commission released a report in April that criticized the state of American schools.

According to budget figures, the Department of Education's funding has fallen from \$14.3 billion in fiscal 1982 to \$13.5 billion this year. In addition, the administra-

tion proposed cutting funds for programs in higher education from \$6.5 billion to \$6.3 billion, but this was blocked by Congress.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act's funding dropped from \$6.7 billion in 1982 to \$6.5 billion in 1983 and guaranteed student loans fell from \$3 billion in 1982 to \$2.2 billion in 1983.

"The truth of the matter is, we haven't cut any budgets," Mr. Reagan said in direct contradiction to the numbers. "What we've done is reduce the proposed increases in the budget. But each budget is still bigger than the last one."

Although Mr. Reagan did not identify the critics who have attacked him for his education budget, former Vice President Walter

Brazil Unveils Plan To Win Resumption Of IMF Aid Program

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — The Brazilian government has announced a series of austerity measures designed to convince the International Monetary Fund to proceed with its \$4.5-billion assistance program for the country.

The steps are being taken to limit the growth of the government deficit and reduce an inflation rate that is currently at a 12-month level of 118 percent.

Failure by Brazil to reach agreed-upon targets in those areas caused the IMF to delay a \$411-million payment due May 31 and is to be the subject of discussion here next week between the government and agency officials.

The talks are being held at a time when other indebted nations are reporting difficulties in living up to terms of agreements signed with the IMF and suggesting that the conditions must be eased. Brazil, which has a foreign debt of \$90 billion, the largest in the developing world, is the first country to try to negotiate such a new agreement.

The measures announced by the national monetary council in Brasilia Thursday were not as severe as had been expected. They stepped up the pace of efforts to reduce government subsidies, imposed new taxes on the financial community and eased credit restrictions.

There had been predictions that the government would cut wheat subsidies, a move that would greatly raise bread prices. No such action, however, was announced Thursday. Council officials said expected moves to make major cuts in the spending of state companies will be announced next week.

Thursday's package also did not include restrictions on the indexation of the economy, which is blamed by many business and banking leaders for Brazil's spiraling inflation. Under the system, Brazilian salary increases are set semiannually by the government according to changes in the cost of living index.

The possibility of imposing restrictions on the indexing had been under intense discussion here.

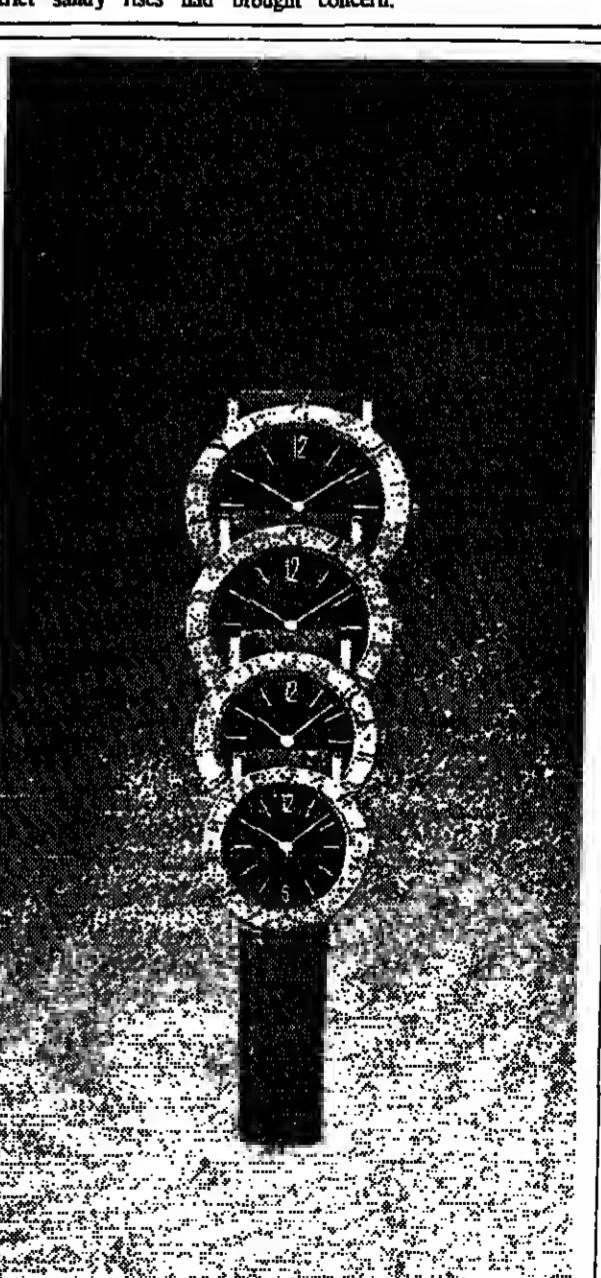
The decision to leave indexing restriction out of the final package represented a victory for the government officials who had argued that the social costs of such a move would be too high.

Mr. Hoge said the decision was made within 60 days.

In a strong dissent, Commissioner James K. Asselstine said the decision "makes a mockery of our emergency planning regulations."

The commission ruled in 1979 that plants must have plans to evacuate all residents within a 10-mile (16-kilometer) radius during an emergency. The deadline of March 1982 had been extended repeatedly, although only 16 of the 53 operating plants have fully approved emergency procedures.

Because Indian Point is closer to a densely populated area than any other nuclear plant — 17 million people live within a 50-mile radius of the plant, which is situated 24 miles north of New York City — it has become the focus of intense concern.



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Herald Tribune

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Common Purpose

The insistence with which the NATO governments — and at the Williamsburg meeting, Japan as well — have been declaring their unity of late may suggest the presence of at least some anxiety about how divided they seem. Reaffirmation at Brussels last week of the decision to install American intermediate-range Pershing and cruise missiles this year if there is no agreement with the Soviet Union to limit Soviet SS-20 deployment was unfortunately diluted just a bit by the acknowledgment that Greece was not signing and that the Folkerings had qualified Danish support for the plan.

The West German, British and Netherlands commitments to the missile program are well known to face substantial domestic opposition. Questions of East-West trade and of technology exports to the East continue to cause inter-allied difficulties and have been discussed at the Atlantic Council meeting this week in Paris. Speaking generally, it may be said that European public confidence in U.S. policy is not as great today as it was before the administrations of Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, especially concerning arms control issues and Washington's approach to Moscow.

But it is not a membership requirement of NATO that one approve the whole of U.S. policy, nor that Americans approve all their allies do. It is not even necessary that every NATO member agree with the decision to deploy Pershings and cruises, so long as the principal powers, who bear the main responsibility, are in agreement.

The essential unity of NATO follows from the fact that its purpose is specific, limited and eminently necessary: to assure

by mutual effort the security of Western Europe. This simplicity is its strength, a point that has not always been appreciated by those who have tried to make more of NATO and find more tasks for it. The fact that the Atlantic Council did meet in Paris at the invitation of France is evidence of this fundamental unity, which exists among governments otherwise deeply critical of one another on matters such as international monetary and economic policy, revolution in Central America and the role of the industrial nations in the Third World.

In the most important sense, then, the recent declarations of common purpose are not hollow claims. NATO, in fact, is a great deal stronger and more united than passing events may make it seem.

The Soviets constantly play on allied differences, as it does today on the missile question, but this strategy has never been successful and it is not proving a success today. The NATO deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles is certain to go ahead unless serious concessions are soon made by the Soviet Union on its own deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

The NATO alliance continues to respond effectively to a real threat which is directly felt by people throughout the West European countries. That is why it works, and works well. NATO will change when the Soviet Union lifts that threat. Moscow could profitably begin to do so by lifting the specific threat produced by its unwarrantably large, and provocative, deployment of SS-20 nuclear missiles, aimed at the nations of Western Europe.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Nanny at the Gates

An officious government continues to tell Americans whom they may hear, by selectively denying visas to foreigners with controversial beliefs. Cuban and Soviet scholars, Chilean dissidents, Japanese pacifists, Irish nationalists and their hard-line Protestant enemies have been barred at the border because their presence would be contrary to U.S. interests.

What interests? What national purpose is served by barring Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, the articulate former member of the British Parliament? The U.S. State Department perceives a threat in her intention to speak and raise money for Nickey Kelly, an imprisoned member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. Well, we don't think much of her cause, either, and we would not contribute a dime. But we are equally sure that the government's definition of the national interest damages

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Name for the '00s

"The sixties were a lot like the twenties," somebody was saying the other day. "That kind of vitality seems to run in 40-year cycles." If so, the next cycle will come up in the ... um, in the what's?

The next decade will obviously be called the nineties, but what does one call the decade after that? A name will be necessary long before that decade dawns. One possibility is the oughts, as in the old-timer's "the winter of ought-seven." But that would ignore grammarians and purists: the very word, someone would quickly point out, arises from an error in juncture. In theory it is as silly to say "an ought" as it would be to say "an ewspaper."

Then why not correct the term and call the decade the noughts? One reason is the potential for more argument, this time over spelling:

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

What the Lady Signifies

The Iron Lady has lived up to her reputation, winning the British elections with flying colors. [Labor's defeat] must raise questions in the opposition. Is it confirmation that socialism can survive only in times of prosperity?

— De Nieuwe Gaze (Antwerp, Belgium).

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's return to power with such a massive majority represents a vindication of her remarkable strength, her style, and above all of her dream of a new, slimmed-down Britain, on the verge of technological revolution and, ultimately, prosperity.

— The Daily Mirror (Sydney).

FROM OUR JUNE 11 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Anglo-Russian Entente

REVAL, Estonia — King Edward has appointed the Russian Emperor an admiral of the British navy on board the Imperial yacht Standard. The sovereigns then visited the ships of the two squadrons. The Emperor was received with the honours due to his rank. The two Royal families next assembled aboard the British Royal yacht Victoria and Albert. M. Izovskiy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, received the King's photograph. M. Izovskiy and Sir Charles Hardinge are in complete agreement in regard to the Macedonian question, but have made no reference to the Persian question. There is now a loyal "entente" concerning the common interests of the two countries, guaranteeing the peace of Europe.

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Maggie Closes An Era

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's landslide re-election looks dazzling. This has to be written before the final count is in, but the statistics matter less than the sense already established that the vote is a watershed for Britain and, in a way, for Europe.

There is a paradox in the conclusions to be drawn. It has been an inward-looking, nationalistic campaign, with little sense of what is going on in the rest of the world. But that in itself is a pattern in the democracies, where crisis is driving vision down to a local focus.

At the same time, it is a signal from the country that first launched the idea of nonrevolutionary socialism, with the Fabians in the 1920s. That idea can go no further.

The philosopher Sir Isaiah Berlin, with the self-mocking wit that is the hallmark of continuing British civility, suggests it means that the counter-revolution has arrived.

In the last couple of years conservatives have been winning almost everywhere but in France. And in France the Socialists are in grave trouble precisely because they overestimated the public's desire for a radical change of society, and cannot deliver a painless cure for radical theories they do not share.

Pie in the sky has lost credibility. A better-educated, better-anchored public has come to accept Mrs. Thatcher's hollies that you can't expect to consume what you don't turn to hand to produce. That, I think, is what Sir Isaiah meant.

Mrs. Thatcher does believe in her Victorian values. "She considers the



idle rich just as reprehensible as the unemployed (polls estimate one in four jobless endorsed her), because nobody really believes she is going to abolish the welfare state. She couldn't. She can trim it, reshape it somewhat, shame it.

She cannot reverse profound changes that have occurred since World War II, and to which she contributed by enabling large numbers of workers to become home owners. A lot more people have a stake in stability and keeping steady now, which is what Mr. Worthorne meant. Despite the recession, Labor's traditional supporters have acquired access to social benefits they want to protect, while the party has succumbed to radical theories they do not share.

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idle rich just as reprehensible as the unemployed (polls estimate one in four jobless endorsed her), because nobody really believes she is going to abolish the welfare state. She couldn't. She can trim it, reshape it somewhat, shame it.

She cannot reverse profound changes that have occurred since World War II, and to which she contributed by enabling large numbers of workers to become home owners. A lot more people have a stake in stability and keeping steady now, which is what Mr. Worthorne meant. Despite the recession, Labor's traditional supporters have acquired access to social benefits they want to protect, while the party has succumbed to radical theories they do not share.

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Completing An Afghan Settlement

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — The United Nations mediation effort on Afghanistan has reached a make-or-break stage. Although the emerging agreement is hardly ideal, it may offer the best hope for getting Soviet forces out and advancing U.S. interests in Southwest Asia.

After a year of quiet shuttle diplomacy, intensive negotiations in April between Pakistan, Afghanistan and a UN undersecretary-general, Diego Cerdovez, have resulted in agreement on most provisions of a 20-page "comprehensive settlement."

Moscow would be committed to a step-by-step withdrawal of combat forces and weaponry within a definite time period. Pakistan would be required to stop all support for the Afghan resistance, including weapons shipments through its territory.

Several critical issues remain to be settled: when negotiations resume on June 16, notably the time frame of the withdrawal; Islamabad wants the pullout completed in six months, while Moscow holds out for 18. But much to the Reagan administration's surprise, the UN effort is tantalizingly close to successful conclusion.

The issue before Washington is no longer whether a settlement is possible but whether the type envisioned would be acceptable. America, the Soviet Union and China would have to endorse the agreement before it could be implemented.

The most controversial aspect of the settlement scenario is that it does not provide for replacement of the Soviet-installed Bahram Karim regime. Moscow contends that the popular regime could survive without support from Soviet forces if "foreign interference" were stopped.

This is highly doubtful, however, because Mr. Karim has become the symbol of the occupation. But the agreement would give the Soviets a face-saving opportunity to phase him out while shaping a more effective, decentralized Soviet-oriented regime.

Moscow and Kabul are offering Afghanistan's diverse ethnic groups more autonomy than they enjoyed under the monarchy, including exemption from virtually all taxation.

What could emerge initially from the UN scenario is a political hybrid: a Soviet-backed mini-state in Kabul and environs coexisting uneasily with a largely undisturbed countryside.

So long as the Kabul regime is "friendly," Soviet sources suggest, Moscow does not much care how it governs. A "friendly" government is defined as one that would retain Soviet military advisers and could be relied on to invite Soviet forces back in the event of a military emergency in Iran or Afghanistan itself.

If the negotiations fail, Moscow is likely to make greatly intensified military effort to crush the resistance. Thus, America faces a stark choice between supporting the agreement or watching helplessly as the resistance is decimated in future years.

Washington no longer has the option of increasing aid to the resistance, because Pakistan is not prepared to cooperate. It fears that escalated fighting would multiply the Afghan refugees in Pakistan. President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq recognizes that Moscow could easily destabilize his narrowly based regime.

This has led Pakistan to insist on a mutual noninterference clause that would prohibit Afghan manipulation of Pashtun and Baluch separatism in Pakistan just as it would bar Pakistani support for the Afghan resistance.

Publicly

Complete An Afghani Settlement

A Celebration for Newfoundland Afghanite Brings Out Former Premier's Eloquence, Again

By Michael T. Kaufman

New York Times Service

SAINT JOHN'S, Newfoundland

The castle-sized iceberg has for several weeks been bobbing in the narrow throat that leads from the Atlantic into Saint John's harbor.

Though not unheard of, such a presence in June is rare, and some Newfoundlanders are describing it as a visual fanfare for the celebration on June 24 of the 400th anniversary of the day when Sir Humphrey Gilbert proclaimed this is and a British possession, the first North American part of what was to become the British Empire.

About a mile from the shore where Sir Humphrey acted, Joseph Smallwood, the 83-year-old patriarch who in 1949 led Newfoundland out of its colonial status into confederation with Canada, is working on the second of four projected volumes of his Encyclopedia of Newfoundland.

He sold the first tome from a truck.

"I am at the moment seeking to emain solvent," said the populist figure, who 11 years after his defeat as premier still looms over the mythology of modern Newfoundland and like a George Washington or a Lucy Long.

During his 23 years in power Mr. Smallwood was known as Joey. Now he is often referred to as The Old LP, which stands for "The Only Living Father."

The nomenclature is another reflection of the lyrical whimsy of

islanders who call their settlements by such names as Come-by-Chance, Hearts Content, Hearts Delight, Hearts Desire and Too Good Arm. Similarly, a visitor or even a resident born elsewhere is termed a CFA or a "Come From Away."

Mr. Smallwood, still a conversational spellbinder, learned his craft as a newspaper reporter and radio commentator. In his prime even his enemies admired his oratory, and he was in fine form the other day when a CFA called on him.

"If I were still premier I would observe the anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's proclamation in a big way but, of course, the story started almost 100 years earlier.

"What Sir Humphrey did — you know he was the half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh — was merely to put the formal touch on what had been going on since 1497 when the British established to the east that they were lords of the walk-around here."

"Still, that proclamation launched what became the mightiest empire in the history of man. You realize that is what it was, don't you?"

As for active politics, he said: "If 100 percent of the people, not 99 percent mark you, would sign a petition asking me to return, then I would consider it."

This seems unlikely since the current premier, Brian Peckford, remains popular, to a large extent because he has been running against Mr. Smallwood's record

Innovative Leaders Rejuvenate a Crumbling U.S. City

By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts

A few years ago, Main Street

here was a decaying monument to the

economics of Northern industry to the

South and West and the flight of

city people to the suburbs.

Main Street's once brick buildings had turned into empty storefronts or vandalized hulks, the shoppers had disappeared, and only the red-light district seemed to flourish after 5 P.M.

But in the last five years, despite the national recession and cutbacks in federal aid, a group of local business and government leaders have rejuvenated downtown Springfield, creating a model that is being increasingly studied by other mid-size cities.

Unemployment has been held below 7 percent, and last year Springfield was the only city in the Frost Belt to be among the top 10 gainers in retail sales.

A \$30-million, 17-story office building has risen on the long-vacant lot next to City Hall. An abandoned toy factory has been

turned into 200 renovated apartments. Four empty buildings have been pulled together to make a shopping arcade.

Springfield's Symphony Hall has been refurbished, a \$17-million combination parking garage and performing arts theater is near completion, and work is beginning on an \$11-million home for Springfield's leading tourist attraction, the Basketball Hall of Fame, along the banks of the Connecticut River.

Up the hill above Main Street, Digital Equipment Corp. has converted part of the old Springfield Armory into a \$25-million computer manufacturing facility. It employs 1,000 people.

In all, \$500 million has been invested in Springfield in the last five years by private businesses and the city, state and federal governments, according to Mayor Theodore E. DiMaso.

"That's an enormous amount for a city of our size that isn't a state capital," Mr. DiMaso said.

Springfield is the second-largest city in Massachusetts, with a metropolitan area population of 523,000, and the fourth biggest in New England.

The city's two insurance companies and 11 banks form a mortgage pool. The pool would lend money at two to three percentage points below market rates to developers approved by a civic coalition known as Springfield Central.

Mr. Starr, senior editor of the Newhouse group's 27 newspapers, urged the idea of James R. Martin, the chairman of the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance Co., Springfield's largest employer.

The next day, the story goes, Mr. Martin put in \$2 million as seed money and soon had \$15 million in

commitments for the mortgage pool.

Although the first project, turning some old office buildings into rental housing, was run by the Springfield Institution for Savings, the other banks and insurance companies overcame their normal competitiveness and put their share of pool money into it.

As a master plan for redevelopment was worked out and consultants from around the country were lined to see how Springfield could use its crumbling buildings or its neglected riverfrontage, the work was coordinated by Springfield Central.

Peer pressure was strong, Mr. Martin said, and so was the coverage by Mr. Starr's papers, which made urban renewal a major topic.

Mr. DiMaso set up a group to expedite government clearances for redevelopment projects. He provided tax abatements and helped bring in \$30 million in Urban Development Action grants and Community Development grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"It didn't hurt to have our man in Washington," the mayor added, referring to Representative Edward

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ARTS / LEISURE

Moore at the Met; Master Burrower

By John Russell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since the enormous exhibition in Florence in 1972 has Henry Moore's work been seen in such strength outside his own country as in the major retrospective exhibition of his sculptures and drawings at the Metropolitan Museum.

Moore the sculptor and Moore the man have a very large American constituency. It is now half a century since discerning Americans began to collect his work. What is more, they keep coming. (Sometimes it seems as if there are Americans who cannot get out of bed in the morning until they have bought a Henry Moore.) Over and over again he has been the No. 1 choice for a big new public commission in the United States. Many thousands of Americans in cities and towns and on campuses big and small pass a monumental Moore every day of their lives. More than any other artist of our own time, he has been brought out of the museum and into the open and offered the gift of ubiquity.

Nor is it simply an American ubiquity. Walking toward the Houses of Parliament in London, we see a big Henry Moore. Coming out of the Karlskirche in Vienna, we see a big Henry Moore. Hurrying across Lincoln Center, we see a big Henry Moore. Coming out of the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris, we see a big Henry Moore. In fact, we may end up thinking that the only way to avoid seeing a big Henry Moore is to stay home and hide under the sofa.

Still, it is a fact of life that we can have too much ubiquity. Even in Venice, we welcome a change of century, and even in Athens we sometimes prefer the Byzantine Museum to the Acropolis. For this reason there are people who say "I've had it up to here with Henry Moore" — and not all of them are rival sculptors either. Quite apart from that, no generation likes to feel that its immediate predecessor has told it what to look at. "Every great man is a failure," as Nietzsche

said, and it is in human nature to call for a new music.

For all these reasons it might be better for the immediate reputation of Henry Moore if so many people did not harbor the delusion that they know all about him. For — make no mistake — it is a delusion. Henry Moore has been a practicing artist for more than 60 years. During that time he has worked long hours virtually every day, and whereas the public Moore is on view the world over, the private Moore has produced a huge body of work, much of it known only to the specialist and some of it known to hardly anyone. It is the ambition of this survey, organized by William S. Lieberman, chairman of the museum's Department of 20th Century Art, to set the record straight.

A good way to do this is to concentrate above all on work that came directly from the artist's hand — carvings in wood and sculpture, drawings and small-scale maquettes that may or may not have been enlarged later. No matter how sensitive to the artist's wishes a foundry may be, there is a difference in intimacy between the big-scale bronze and the maquette that speaks, or tends to speak, for the span of the hand and the individual pressure of fingers and thumb.

Even more personal to the artist is the carving in which he has literally burrowed into the wood, or into the stone. It so happens that many of the sculptors now most in favor in this country are builders, not burrowers, and it may even be that Americans in general are a building people, rather than a burrowing people. The distinction is a fundamental one, as to which much may be said on both sides.

Building is a positive, external, constructive and optimistic act. To burrow is to risk oneself in quite another way. Building, we reach for the sky. Burrowing, we dig not only into wood or stone, but into the collective memory. A whole-some society needs both activities.

Henry Moore has never built, in an additive way, but his burrowed to great purpose. His earliest



The Metropolitan Museum of Art

games began in a quarry. Eleventh-century carvings in a local church meant much to him when he was first in school. It was as if preordained that his imagination went to work in terms of the right hand digging into clay, or wood, or stone, and the left hand holding it steady. Even the look of his native Yorkshire — arguably the most generous of all English landscapes — seems to speak for the sculptural impulse, such is the nobility of its enveloping forms.

But exactly 25 years later, H.S. Moore, the first-year student at Leeds Art School, had turned into Henry Moore the international celebrity. In Paris, in New York and at the Venice Biennale he enjoyed the kind of success that had never before come the way of an English sculptor. His idiom had a universal value.

Moore the maker of desirable small sculptures with which popular taste has long ago come to terms. We need to start all over again, if we possibly can, and Lieberman's exhibition society needs both activities.

Henry Moore has never built, in an additive way, but his burrowed to great purpose. His earliest

cussion of new art. Nor were there museums of modern art, in our present-day sense. Dealers in living art were hard to find, and collectors of living art even more so. Experience did not come predestined. You had to work to get out from under an antiquated educational tradition, and when you were finally free of it you found that your troubles were only beginning. You had come from nowhere, and you were guided by rules and guides.

What Stokes understood, and what the last 50 years have proved over and over again, is that Moore has the power to unlock the gates of the dream even in people who had otherwise stopped dreaming a long time ago. This is not the only function of sculpture. Nor is it the function of sculpture that is now most in fashion. But the effect is that people all over the world have prized.

It is in small sculptures and in drawings that the element of epic in Moore's art may most powerfully have its way with us. The bigger the piece, the greater the element of final definition. Weight and size sit heavily upon us as they sit upon the earth. The nervous energy of the piece that can be held between our outstretched arms is replaced by a slow steady vibration like that of a great underground engine.

There are many early carvings, for instance, (Huge as is the documentation of Moore's work, there are one or two surprises in this and other contexts.) It is easy to forget that by the time he turned 21 in July 1919, Moore had seen active service in World War I — initially he was the youngest man in his regiment — and had spent three months in a military hospital after having been gassed. When he finally got to art school in September 1919 it was not as an unconfused boy but as a seasoned man who was very well able to see what was wrong with an educational system that was based on what he later called "the complete domination of later, decadent Greek art" as its only standard of excellence.

Looking at the great art libraries of the present day, at the art magazines on every good newsstand and at the coverage of art on public television, we have to remember that in the early 1920s there were very few illustrated books, no color slides, very few international magazines and virtually no serious dis-

"Here are the peaks of the feminine form, realized at last freely, in a nervous form, realized at last freely."

And yet somehow, between 1925 and 1946, he did a prodigious amount of hard thinking. Some of it was done on his own. Some of it in the mid-1930s, was done with friends and neighbors who included Piet Mondrian, Ben Nicholson and Barbara Hepworth among artists and Herbert Read and Adrian Stokes among aestheticians. (Kenneth Clark was a friend and early patron in London.) Moore in the 1930s was part of an English avant-garde that was not at all provincial in its allegiances.

It is worth looking back to 50 years ago, when Adrian Stokes and others were formulating for the first time the kind of complex reaction to Moore that was later to become an everyday matter (even if it was rarely to be so well put). Here was Stokes had to say about a carved and reinforced concrete reclining figure done in 1933:

"Here are the peaks of the feminine form, realized at last freely,

with the aid of mere connecting rods; here as twin summits stand the tall cylindrical knees; here the topmost plateau of the head; while so simple and uniform are the links between these forms that the composition as a whole may suggest an image of Cleopatra reclining in the stern of an Egyptian barge, her long body in such union with the boat that her propped-up head, like the topmost section of a rudder or, guides, steers and governs."

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There is room for both extremes in a 60-year output like the one surveyed at the Met. But it is often in small carvings and unpredictable early drawings that the imagination seems to run freest and the ideas are most on the move. To see many such pieces in one place is always a memorable experience, and much is expected in this context of the Metropolitan Museum, where the show can be seen through Sept. 25.

The show is the peaks of the feminine form, realized at last freely, in a nervous form, realized at last freely,

A Touch of P.G. Wodehouse

By Sourou Melikian
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Auction sales with a touch of P.G. Wodehouse extravagance are infrequent occurrences. None ever came closer to that definition than the four-day affair conducted by Christie's at Godmersham Park in Kent, eight miles from Canterbury.

Everything about it was Wodehousian, starting with the historic country house itself. While Godmersham Park is undoubtedly an important house, where one of the great writers of Georgian England, Jane Austen, spent long periods writing some of her best-known novels such as "Mansfield Park," it was also transformed in the 1930s in a manner worthy of America as seen by Wodehouse.

On the excuse of restoring it to its original grandeur, the structure was virtually gutted in 1936. Doors



George I chair in Godmersham Park sale.

THE ART MARKET

were shifted from one end of a room to another; a whole Doric porch was removed from one side of the house to be re-erected as a "folly" 300 yards away on top of a hillock, and the better part of a wing was shorn off because it did not look "nice."

Above all, the whole house was redecorated to suit the wishes of New York-born Elsie Richter and her husband Robert Tritton, who had a professional interest in interior decoration and furniture.

Seeing Godmersham Park just before the auction was removed was a bit like walking into a film set of the early 18th century went up to £91,800, easily four times the highest conceivable price the most expensive dealer would dare ask for it. This was acquired by an American buyer, Mrs. Carol Perie, who is still at auction.

This French price was not the only one. A George I armchair upholstered in floral petit-point needlework and sold for £24,000 can easily be considered to have fetched four times the maximum value a professional might put on it. The same unidentified buyer paid £48,600 for a George III mahogany armchair, a beautiful piece but far from unique. Here, the price was four times Christie's higher estimate and, according to an English dealer who requested not to be identified, two and half times the highest possible price in the trade.

A Queen Anne gold and lacquer center table with lobed top was knocked down at £48,600 — "It would be a miracle if we sold that at our shop for £25,000," the same dealer whispered. A George I green and gold-lacquered bureau-cabinet fetched £31,000, easily three times such a piece would go for in the trade. However, when asked about the effect such prices might have on his business, another high-powered London dealer replied "None whatsoever." There is little doubt that he is right.

What made such prices possible was the attendance of an unusually high number of new or relatively new buyers with a taste for good objets d'art but only the slightest acquaintance with the art market in general and the auction game in particular. The atmosphere of what struck them as the epitome of an English country house conditioned them to accept prices unheard of before, prices that they might have been reluctant to offer in any other context.

The illusion created by what had once been a great house and by the name of Jane Austen — despite the fact so little looked like anything Jane Austen might have seen — was enough. The Hollywood remake of the 1930s, far from having an adverse effect, made it all more familiar to part of the attendance, who bought Old World relics rather like Alice in Wonderland meandering among antiques.

"Experts" had suggested prices to them — "I think that this may well go up to . . ." — and in that context mere suggestion was enough. Hence the financial record: £1,960,264 within a single morning session, £3,976,362 all told — the highest sale this century. That this may happen at all is in itself a remarkable occurrence, but not one in which lucid professionals take much pleasure. They are only too well aware of the potential backlash, when daydreamers wake up from their "Old England" dream.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By JOHN TAGLIABUE

Allies of U.S. Quick to Express Disappointment After Summit

CONN — Less than two weeks after the Williamsburg Declaration, the fragile truce reached at the summit conference between President Ronald Reagan and his European allies seems to be unraveling rapidly.

Expressions of deep disappointment with the president's efforts to trim the huge U.S. budget deficit have come fast. European leaders are virtually unanimous in believing that the deficits are causing U.S. interest rates to rise, and with them lending rates in Europe, threatening to nip a slender economic revival in the bud.

British leaders have been preoccupied with the national elections. In Italy, too, the campaign for the next elections is under way, and the focus on internal causes of the country's economic malaise.

But in Paris, President François Mitterrand, who is taking a severe beating in the opinion polls, has vented his dissatisfaction loudly with the results of the talks in Williamsburg, Virginia. In a television interview Wednesday, he said the summit leaders had "failed to respond" to the needs of the unemployed in industrial and developing countries who were "crushed" by the strong dollar that has resulted from high interest rates in the United States.

France will not attend future summit meetings, he warned, "unless we change the methods" for protecting them.

If Washington has grown accustomed to such chiding from the French, it had more reason to be sensitive to a bitter outpouring of criticism emerging from Bonn.

To be sure, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, reporting on Williamsburg Wednesday to the Bundestag, limited his criticism of the United States, noting merely that it was "unsatisfactory for us all" that the Reagan administration was "not yet ready to consider extensive, practical steps to ease the monetary and financial situation of its partners."

Unlike the French, however, Mr. Kohl has reason to tread lightly. For one thing, he believes his conciliatory approach has gained greater concessions from Washington, including the lifting last year of the sanctions on supplying material for the Siberian gas pipeline, that the head-on tactics often employed by his Social Democratic predecessor, Helmut Schmidt. Moreover, Mr. Kohl, who will visit Moscow in July for talks on the weighty issues of nuclear weapons and arms control, has no desire to signal to the Soviet Union that there is a serious economic policy breach between Bonn and its most important ally.

But if Mr. Kohl's public criticism has been muted, aides have described him as using stronger language in canines of his Christian Democratic Party, where he reportedly expressed impatience with Washington's "softish attitude" in tackling the budget problem.

Insistence on Commitments

And Mr. Kohl's outspoken economics minister, Otto Lambdorff, speaking during the Bundestag's debate, responded sharply to government critics who said West Germany's delegation had not clearly enunciated at Williamsburg its concern over U.S. policy. Departing from his prepared text, Mr. Lambdorff said West Germany's insistence on U.S. commitments, "fairly put, got on the Americans' nerves."

But Bonn clearly failed to get the commitment it wanted from Mr. Reagan, and an unaccustomed sense of skittishness is spreading as West German interest rates begin to climb again.

As disappointment spreads, the official rhetoric seems to be shifting toward putting Europe's own house in order so as to shield it from the effects of budget problems in the United States.

Chance to Show Unanimity

The next opportunity for a show of European economic unanimity will come June 29 and 30, when the 10 leaders of the European Community hold their own annual summit conference in Stuttgart. They face a staggering agenda, from their own ailing economies — especially the cardinal issue of the EC budget — to seemingly intractable problems such as unemployment and the weakness of the European steel industry.

West Germany's leaders, who now hold the EC presidency, have scrambled to achieve a measure of agreement on how to balance rapidly rising expenditures with legally fixed limits on the community's income, which some say is edging the group toward economic and perhaps political bankruptcy.

Concern over U.S. fiscal and monetary problems may have forced European leaders to unite for Williamsburg, as a result of a real or a perceived U.S. threat, but in Stuttgart they will be left to themselves, without Ronald Reagan on whom to focus.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 10, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	Euro	DM	FF	LL	DM	BF	SLP	U.S.	DM	U.S.
Amsterdam	5.239	4.92	12.11	37.21	0.072	5.605	3.683	3.813	5.239	21.41	5.239
Brussels (a)	5.165	4.85	11.97	36.98	0.073	5.747	3.685	3.815	5.165	21.40	5.165
Frankfurt	5.232	4.92	—	33.21	1.466	5.622	3.679	3.812	5.232	21.41	5.232
Gibraltar (b)	5.240	4.93	—	33.21	1.466	5.622	3.679	3.812	5.240	21.41	5.240
London	5.160	4.85	12.05	37.25	0.072	5.605	3.683	3.813	5.160	21.40	5.160
Milan	5.170	4.86	12.01	37.21	0.072	5.618	3.684	3.814	5.170	21.40	5.170
New York	5.168	4.85	12.14	37.32	0.064	5.608	3.683	3.813	5.168	21.40	5.168
Paris	7.485	7.154	—	—	—	5.686	3.745	3.893	15.023	34.210	7.485
Zurich	5.128	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.628	3.683	3.813	5.128	21.40	5.128
ECU	0.860	0.845	2.281	6.972	1.253	0.860	0.860	0.860	1.860	4.723	0.860
SDR	1.0472	1.0444	2.2705	6.972	1.253	1.0444	1.0444	1.0444	2.0472	5.4795	1.0444

Dollar Values

	U.S.	Euro	DM	FF	LL	DM	BF	SLP	U.S.	DM	U.S.
Austria	1.163	1.023	1.667	4.675	0.072	1.163	0.860	0.860	1.163	3.237	1.163
Austria (a)	1.163	1.023	1.667	4.675	0.072	1.163	0.860	0.860	1.163	3.237	1.163
Austria (b)	1.163	1.023	1.667	4.675	0.072	1.163	0.860	0.860	1.163	3.237	1.163
Belgium	5.165	4.85	12.01	37.25	0.072	5.605	3.683	3.813	5.165	21.40	5.165
Denmark	5.128	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.628	3.683	3.813	5.128	21.40	5.128
Finland	5.114	4.86	12.02	37.27	0.060	5.614	3.683	3.813	5.114	21.40	5.114
Greece	5.119	4.86	12.02	37.27	0.060	5.619	3.683	3.813	5.119	21.40	5.119
Ireland	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Ireland (a)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Ireland (b)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Ireland (c)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Ireland (d)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Portugal	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Spain	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Sweden	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
Switzerland	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (a)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (b)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (c)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (d)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (e)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (f)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (g)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (h)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (i)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (j)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (k)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (l)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (m)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (n)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.127
United Kingdom (o)	5.127	4.88	12.04	37.26	0.060	5.627	3.683	3.813	5.127	21.40	5.1

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
20 Ind.	111.91	112.02	111.11	-1.11
20 Trn.	108.82	108.91	108.71	-0.11
13 U.S.	102.25	102.35	102.05	-0.20
62 U.K.	97.95	97.98	97.48	-0.48

Standard & Poors Index

Composite	142.99	141.15	140.95	+0.24
Industrials	184.11	182.95	182.75	-0.25
Utilities	64.13	63.57	63.75	-0.62
Finance	245.15	245.93	245.63	-0.30
Transp.	29.73	29.12	29.43	-0.18

*Included in the total index.

Buy Saled *Short

Class	Prev.	Close	Chg.
Composite	315.24	312.65	-2.59
Industrials	425.20	412.27	-10.93
Utilities	84.21	82.63	-1.58
Finance	245.21	245.87	+0.66
Transp.	29.73	29.12	-0.18

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GE to Cut Jobs in Lights, Modernize

By Martha M. Hamilton
Washington Post Service

VASHINGTON — General Electric, in a shift from workers to machines that is becoming a pattern for U.S. industry, has announced a sweeping modernization of its electric light manufacturing business, saying it would have to cut its work force to save the jobs those that remain.

GE plans to phase out production at 10 of its 42 U.S. lighting vision plants, creating a net loss of 1,400 employees — 8 percent of the division's total.

GE will also invest \$250 million over three years in faster, more automated production equipment, company officials said. There is no need to improve quality and productivity to meet increasing competition.

"Some communities and employees will benefit during this essential consolidation, and some will not," said Ralph D. Ketcham, senior vice president of GE's Light-

ing Business Group. "But the alternative is an inevitable erosion of our leadership position, and jobs, as we become less and less competitive. By taking these steps, we are preserving our employment base and protecting the long-term job outlook."

The GE move is typical of the type of capital expenditures likely to occur in the early, tentative stages of recovery as businesses, particularly old-line manufacturers, look for quick payoffs in reduced labor costs and improved productivity, economists say.

"Normally, when capital investment begins to pick up, it goes first into those areas which have a very fast payback period, in which the return on investment is quite clear and can be achieved in a relatively short period of time," said Kathryn Eichhoff, executive vice president at the economic consulting firm Townsend-GreenSpan.

"If they did not make that investment, even more jobs would be lost," said Otto Eckstein, a former

member of the Council of Economic Advisors and president of Data Resources. "At least this way they're salvaging something of a declining business."

The decision to trim overcapacity and to modernize the remaining operations follows a year in which lighting industry sales declined for the first time in many years. According to a report by GE, its 1982 sales in lighting dropped below 1980 levels, "with physical sales volume taking one of the steepest declines in history." GE has seen 50 percent of the U.S. electric light and lamp market.

"Maintaining the manufacturing base as large as present is inefficient and threatens the health of the business," GE noted.

It cited the impact of overcapacity, increased competition, demand for certain products and other factors "make it imperative to downsize the business. Failure to do so will affect the GE lighting business's competitive position, resulting in erosion of market share

and necessitating layoffs and plant closings on a scale much larger than the present plan."

Six of the 10 plants to be phased out are in Ohio, the center of the company's lighting business. Others in Salt Lake City, Utah; Newark, New Jersey; Jackson, Mississippi; and St. Louis, Missouri, will also be shut down.

Other plants will benefit from the consolidation. Mr. Ketcham said that more than \$10 million of the money the company plans to spend on its productivity campaign will go for advanced equipment, other improvements and employee-related expense at incandescent light plants in Ohio and Virginia. And \$80 million will be invested at GE's fluorescent and high-efficiency lamp manufacturing plants in Ohio.

Employees whose jobs will be eliminated include about 500 workers who will be eligible for special severance benefits of up to 50 percent of normal earnings, and 400 eligible for early retirement.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

West Germany Calls for Change In EC's Policy on Steel Quotas

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany, Europe's biggest steel maker, wants the European Community to change its steel policy before Bonn will consider an increase in funding for the community, Economics Minister Otto Lammendorff said Friday.

EC steel production quotas and price regulations, imposed in 1981 to reduce overproduction and stabilize earnings, are coming up for renewal at the end of June for two and half years.

The West German steel industry has said a 5-percent increase in its quota is necessary to restore it to its former share of community production.

Mr. Lammendorff told parliament that the new system had to be more flexible on quota criteria and to give greater insight into how the committee applies the rules.

Smaller French Trade Gap Seen

PARIS (Reuters) — France's trade deficit will be reduced to about 60 billion francs (\$7.8 billion) in 1983 from 93.3 billion francs last year, Trade Minister Edith Cresson told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee on Friday.

For the next 12 months the deficit should be cut to 45 billion francs, based on an average exchange rate of 7.20 francs to the U.S. dollar, compared with 7.68 on Friday, she said.

In March the government announced an austerity program aimed at cutting the deficit in half in 1983, but senior Finance Ministry officials said in April that the target would not be reached until May 1984. Mrs. Cresson said the government still aims to eliminate the deficit by the end of 1984.



Edith Cresson

Dutch Enter Last Stage of Dam Project

(Continued from Page 7)
Kouyzer, a bargekeeper in Zierikzee, a pristine medieval town situated a kilometer from the water's edge.

"It costs too much money."

There are even those skeptics who doubt that the barrier will be able to withstand the treacherous Eastern Scheldt. But Jos Geug, an engineer and government spokesman, said: "Dutch prestige in engineering hangs on this project. So we would not take any risks."

Officials estimate that storms of the severity of the one that hit in 1953 are likely to occur only once in 200 years. The dikes in place at that time were only strong enough to protect against storms that have a likelihood of occurring once every 80 years.

"So there was once a flood over 20 years ago," said a local villager. "There might not be another one before 200 years."

Gerard Bayens, spokesman for the Rijkswaterstaat, the government waterworks authority, said, "It could be tomorrow."

The engineers' complex solution can be reduced to a simple formula. Take a 9-kilometer opening to the sea, close it with two artificial islands and a dam consisting of 66 piers weighing 18,000 tons each that reach as high as 15 stories, and hang 5.5-meter-thick mobile steel gates between them.

At a cost of \$1.9 billion and 30,000 man-years of labor, the result will be to bar a barrier that protects even against storms so violent they have a likelihood of occurring only once in 4,000 years.

The rapid, shifting currents in the Eastern Scheldt, an unstable sea bed and the often inhospitable weather are expected to create harsh problems for the construction project. In response, Dutch engineers have developed ingenious construction techniques and have constructed mammoth, specialized ships to put the prefabricated elements of the barrier into place.

"We had to find all sorts of new things," explained Mr. Bayens, "because such a project was never done before."

Dutch engineers are even testing the possibility of tapping the threatening storms' force by using windmills to generate the electricity needed to close the barrier's protective gates.

Spanish Loan Amount Increased

PARIS (IHT) — A syndicated loan for Spain was increased Friday to \$725 million from \$600 million, bankers said. They said they had received commitments for \$925 million but that Spain had not wanted to increase the amount that much.

The loan goes into general syndication Monday and will close July 1.

Only the portion of the loan tied to the London interbank offered rate will be available in general syndication. Bankers said they were confident that by the time the deal was closed, more than 70 percent of the loan would be tied to Libor.

Also Friday, a syndicated loan for Danish Export Credit was increased to \$200 million from \$150 million. The 28 lead managers took \$7.15 million each, and the loan now moves into general syndication.

U.S. Seeks to Cut Oil Firms' Taxes

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Without fanfare, the Reagan administration has proposed major income tax changes that would benefit the U.S. oil industry by overturning revenue-raising regulations shaped during the Carter administration.

The proposals would, in effect, make it easier for oil companies to claim as credits against their U.S. income taxes part of the money they pay to the governments of foreign countries where they buy crude oil.

A Treasury official said the administration has no estimates of how much the nation's oil companies would benefit. But a top tax official for a major U.S. oil company, who asked not to be identified, said the Reagan rules would cut the levy on the oil companies by between \$2 billion and almost \$4 billion annually from what would be collected under the Carter regulations.

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MEXICO CITY (AP) — The Mexican government announced Thursday that two state-owned companies are selling their interests in Renault de Mexico and Mexican Automotive Vehicles to the French company Renault for \$30 million.

Both state companies were in partnership with the French company in Renault de Mexico. The sale agreement, which calls for French Renault to handle the companies' unspecified foreign exchange balances, ends government participation in the manufacture of automobiles.

A statement from the Somex Group, one of the two state-run companies, said it was decided that the government should concentrate on its production of buses and trucks. The other state company involved is National Diesel.

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Greyhound to Sell Armour Food

PHOENIX, Arizona (Reuters) — Greyhound plans to sell its \$2-billion Armour Food subsidiary and believes a sale can be negotiated during the next several months, the company announced Friday.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

A NEWLY FOUNDED U.K. FINANCIAL INSTITUTION WITH MIDDLE EAST BACKING

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ing Business Group. "But the alternative is an inevitable erosion of our leadership position, and jobs, as we become less and less competitive. By taking these steps, we are preserving our employment base and protecting the long-term job outlook."

The GE move is typical of the type of capital expenditures likely to occur in the early, tentative stages of recovery as businesses, particularly old-line manufacturers, look for quick payoffs in reduced labor costs and improved productivity, economists say.

"Normally, when capital investment begins to pick up, it goes first into those areas which have a very fast payback period, in which the return on investment is quite clear and can be achieved in a relatively short period of time," said Kathryn Eichhoff, executive vice president at the economic consulting firm Townsend-GreenSpan.

"If they did not make that investment, even more jobs would be lost," said Otto Eckstein, a former

member of the Council of Economic Advisors and president of Data Resources. "At least this way they're salvaging something of a declining business."

The decision to trim overcapacity and to modernize the remaining operations follows a year in which lighting industry sales declined for the first time in many years. According to a report by GE, its 1982 sales in lighting dropped below 1980 levels, "with physical sales volume taking one of the steepest declines in history." GE has seen 50 percent of the U.S. electric light and lamp market.

Maintaining the manufacturing base as large as present is inefficient and threatens the health of the business," GE noted.

It cited the impact of overcapacity, increased competition, demand for certain products and other factors "make it imperative to downsize the business. Failure to do so will affect the GE lighting business's competitive position, resulting in erosion of market share

and necessitating layoffs and plant closings on a scale much larger than the present plan."

Six of the 10 plants to be phased out are in Ohio, the center of the company's lighting business. Others in Salt Lake City, Utah; Newark, New Jersey; Jackson, Mississippi; and St. Louis, Missouri, will also be shut down.

Other plants will benefit from the consolidation. Mr. Ketcham said that more than \$10 million of the money the company plans to spend on its productivity campaign will go for advanced equipment, other improvements and employee-related expense at incandescent light plants in Ohio and Virginia. And \$80 million will be invested at GE's fluorescent and high-efficiency lamp manufacturing plants in Ohio.

Employees whose jobs will be eliminated include about 500 workers who will be eligible for special severance benefits of up to 50 percent of normal earnings, and 400 eligible for early retirement.

For the next 12 months the deficit should be cut to 45 billion francs, based on an average exchange rate of 7.20 francs to the U.S. dollar, compared with 7.68 on Friday, she said.

In March the government announced an austerity program aimed at cutting the deficit in half in 1983, but senior Finance Ministry officials said in April that the target would not be reached until May 1984. Mrs. Cresson said the government still aims to eliminate the deficit by the end of 1984.

The loans will be made available in general syndication. Rankers said they were confident that by the time the deal was closed, more than 70 percent of the loan would be tied to Libor.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Commodity Indexes

Monday **Open** **High** **Low** **Close** **Prev.**

CANADIAN DOLLAR 8 per dollar 1.0000 1.0000 0.9999 0.9999 0.9999

June **1983** **1.0000** **1.**

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up-to-the-closing on Wall Street.

Stock	Div.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Stock	Div.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	Stock	Div.	P/E	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
NEW YORK																								
202 SIAV	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	203 SIAV	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	204 SIAV	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
205 SIAV-A	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	206 SIAV-B	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	207 SIAV-C	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
208 SIAV-D	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	209 SIAV-E	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	210 SIAV-F	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
211 SIAV-G	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	212 SIAV-H	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	213 SIAV-I	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
214 SIAV-J	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	215 SIAV-K	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	216 SIAV-L	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
217 SIAV-M	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	218 SIAV-N	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	219 SIAV-O	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
220 SIAV-P	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	221 SIAV-Q	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	222 SIAV-R	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
223 SIAV-S	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	224 SIAV-T	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	225 SIAV-U	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
226 SIAV-V	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	227 SIAV-W	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	228 SIAV-X	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
229 SIAV-Y	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	230 SIAV-Z	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	231 SIAV-A	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
232 SIAV-B	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	233 SIAV-C	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	234 SIAV-D	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
235 SIAV-E	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	236 SIAV-F	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	237 SIAV-G	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
238 SIAV-H	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	239 SIAV-I	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	240 SIAV-J	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
241 SIAV-K	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	242 SIAV-L	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	243 SIAV-M	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
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274 SIAV-R	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	275 SIAV-S	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	276 SIAV-T	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
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301 SIAV-S	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	302 SIAV-T	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	303 SIAV-U	.32	17.15	194	194	194	+1	+1	
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JULY 1983

ACROSS

1 —pin fizz
6 Plant fibers
12 "I'll Walk
—
17 Bard's product
21 Soprano
Lucia
22 Ammonia
compounds
23 A.L. team, for
short
24 Vedic fire god
25 Standing
measure?
27 Egg-shaped
28 One of three
squares
29 —Walks in
Beauty'
30 John McGraw
was one
31 Pope's eight
quarts?
33 Makes amends
34 Other, in
Auteuil
35 Warm and
smug
38 Sage field?
40 Gardner
41 Common
Vatican name

ACROSS

56 Town in
Normandy
57 Bareheaded
58 Ribbed fabric
61 Range of
frequencies
62 Western resort
63 Cocaine
tailor's
internal
measure?
64 Extinct
measure for a
roll of cloth?
67 Compass pt.
68 Bring up
71 Chinese port
72 Hungarian
national hero
74 Southern
beauties
75 Patriarch
77 Quarterback,
at times
78 Von Braun
specialty
79 Whirlpools
80 Japanese
sword
81 —qua non
82 Dexterous
83 O'Neill's —
the Horizon'
86 Chinese
dynasty
87 Setter's
weight?
98 Kind of dye
99 Sky: Comb.
form

92 Fortune's
partner
93 "Vive le —!"
94 Reporter, a.g.
96 Trunk item
97 Uncover
98 John Jacob
Astor, for me

101 Spot for birds
102 British letter
103 Medium
weight?
105 —majesté
108 Portuguese
cape
109 Soviet news
agency
110 "Avanguardia"
111 Board weight?
113 Oyster pond
116 Actor Walter
and family
118 NCO's
command
120 Gun measure?
122 Whining
person
123 Scroll
repository
124 Measurement
standard
127 Pale as a ghost
129 Short
measure?
130 Only
131 Part of AWOL
132 Branding iron
133 Calabrian's
land
134 —in-the-
bone
135 Procrastina-
tor's word
136 Trinitaries
137 Blasts the cat

DOWN

1 Knock
2 Nanking
nursemaid
3 Grown-up filly
4 Mork's plane
5 Finnish lake
6 Title for Loren
7 Intrinsic
8 Rossini's "The
—of
Corinth"
9 Puts it in a
table
10 Wanton look
11 Kazakh, e.g.
12 Cancelled a
flight
13 Canoe
14 Kind of orange
15 Well-known, in
Napoli

16 Laborious
effort
17 Gauche's
milleu

18 Moldings
19 Perform
20 Way
21 Of course!
22 Sing!
23 Mew
24 Berlitz
25 Islands off
New Guinea
26 Shrivel
27 Snuff
30 Some distance
31 North of
England?
32 —of
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SPORTS

Vilas Affair Points Up Tennis Credibility Problem

By Neil Amdur

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The decision by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council to suspend Guillermo Vilas of Argentina for one year represents a bold attempt to restore credibility to a \$25 million prize-money circuit that seems heading out of control.

Published reports of large-scale appearance guarantees to top-ranking players, excessive code-of-conduct violations on the court and a current legal suit involving the council and a rival organization, World Championship Tennis, have left the men's tour in its most chaotic condition since the open era began 15 years ago.

Singling out the 30-year-old Vilas for having accepted illegal appearance money at a Grand Prix tournament in Rotterdam last March was the council's strongest reprimand against an individual player. The severity of the ruling against Vilas, along with the 42-day suspension leveled against Yannick Noah of France on Tuesday, appears designed to put other male stars on notice that they risk more than minor fines and brief suspensions for future infractions.

"This is a time we all knew was coming in that there were unclarified issues that were also unresolved," said Arthur Ashe, the former player and long-time council member, who recently resigned his position. "Sooner or later these issues had to be resolved, and we all knew it wouldn't be done peacefully, so there had to be confrontation."

Guaranteeing a top player a lucrative amount of appearance

more of the facts, and establish the feelings of other players," McEnroe said.

McEnroe asked: "How can you say what is a guarantee and what is not a guarantee? It is quite wrong to suspend one man for what is going on, so long as the game is professional."

McEnroe, Connors and Lendl made their comments during the tournament at London's Queen's Club, where they are tuning up for Wimbledon. Vilas will not miss Wimbledon because he has 30 days in which to file an appeal.

Connors, meanwhile, beat Steve Denton, 6-2, 6-4, on Friday to reach the semifinals at the Queens Club. He will play Lendl, who beat Tim Mayotte, 7-6, 7-6. Kevin Curran ended the hopes of Pat Cash, who had upset Vitas Gerulaitis, by beating the 18-year-old Australian, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. Curran plays McEnroe, who beat Brian Gottfried, 6-0, 6-1.

The Associated Press

LONDON — The world's top three tennis stars have defended Guillermo Vilas against the year's suspension and \$20,000 fine imposed on him Wednesday by the Men's International Professional Tennis Council.

John McEnroe, who holds the No. 1 ranking and Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl, ranked second and third, respectively, each said Thursday that they thought the suspension was unfair.

"Something will definitely happen fairly soon," Connors said. "You can stop Vilas making a living on the Grand Prix circuit."

McEnroe promised to make a stand on behalf of his Argentine friend. He did not specify what he would do, but said he would make a statement when Wimbledon, which begins later this month.

"I want to talk to my father about it, and find out

money for a tournament has been a common practice on the men's tour almost since amateur and professional were united in March 1968.

In fact, the practice has been widespread that tournament directors acknowledge privately that the so-called "Big Three" championships — Wimbledon, the U.S. Open and the French Open — have been assured of having the top pros play for prize money, without extracting some sort of guarantee.

Compounding the problem for

the council has been the proliferation of various forms of exhibitions over which the council has no control.

These events of four, eight,

16 players, often purport to be tournaments or "challenges" and almost always guarantee players

from \$10,000 to \$100,000 for simply showing up.

Since the dates of some of these exhibitions conflict with Grand Prix tournaments, the tournaments have felt the need to compete for the stars as well, providing guarantees often distinguishing them as payments for promotional services or clinics.

Vilas' American attorney, Tom Beitz, said Thursday that his client would appeal the suspension. Acknowledging that the council's announcement was part of a concerted "crackdown," Beitz added: "If it's going on as much as they say, they should enforce it and start with where the enforcement should go, with the tournaments themselves." Beitz labeled the council's \$10,000 fine against the Rotterdam

organizers as "ridiculous, a slap on the hand."

Whether the council can enforce its suspension may determine the strength of the nine-member body.

The fear of testing antitrust laws in the United States on restraint of trade has been one of the factors that inhibited more severe penalties in the past; the council strategy as suggested by Roy Reardon, its New York-based attorney, has been to start with less onerous penalties and move upward.

Even if Vilas is suspended from all Grand Prix tournaments — Wimbledon, the U.S., French, and Australian Opens included — and Davis Cup competition for one year, he still has under the current complexities in the men's game the option of joining the WCT circuit,

which does not operate under council jurisdiction.

The lack of uniformity in the rules has been a major drawback to the council's effectiveness.

Van Winitsky, an American touring pro, was recently suspended for five weeks for an incident involving spectators during an event in Australia last year. Despite the suspension, Winitsky still managed to play in and win several smaller satellite tournaments on the U.S. Tennis Association circuit during part of his suspension, because these events were not part of the Grand Prix.

Several years ago, the council

had a favorable 2 to 1 ruling from an independent panel against John McEnroe for McEnroe's outbursts during Wimbledon. But because the rules required a unanimous vote from the panel at the time, the council lost any clout.

The council is evenly divided among representatives of the players, tournaments and the International Tennis Federation.

The sport's world governing body.

Because each group has sought to protect its interests, the council, as the policy maker of the pro circuit, was often unable to agree on the

optimal rules for the circuit.

Two years ago, the council ap-

pointed M. Marshall Happel, 3d, a lawyer in Raleigh, North Carolina, as its administrator. Tougher revisions in the code of conduct, a 200-page yearbook spelling out all the rules, the collection of fines and the recent crackdowns against Winitsky, Noah and Vilas reflect Happel's increasing role as the sport's closest equivalent of a full-time commissioner.

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